A Glance of Climate Finance in Vietnam
GENDER and PRO-POOR Dimensions

WORKSHOP ON CLIMATE RESPONSE BUDGETING
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INTRODUCTION

- Target group: Poor, women and children - also most vulnerable to CC
- Different impacts of CC on different groups
- **Lack of social dimensions** in policy analysis and responses towards CC
- Used to inform dialogue between different stakeholders about evolving climate finance
NATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK

● 02 important strategies approved: NCCS in 2011 and NSGG in 2012

● Supported programmes:
  - SPRCC in 2009 with budget supports increased from development partners (140 million USD in 2010; 220 million USD in 2011 and 260 million USD in 2012)
  - Bilateral and multilateral donors, UN agencies and NGOs support additional CC mitigation and adaptation activities.

● Strong commitment to poverty reduction and gender equality pro:
  - Law on GE (2007) and the NS on GE 2011-2020
  - NTP-RCC, 2008 underlines the importance of gender equality as a guiding principle, along with sustainable development.
  - National Strategy on Climate Change (2011) - gender equality within one of the specific objectives
GAPS and CHALLENGES

- Action Plans for the NTP-RCC by line ministries and provinces not specifically mandated to address gender equality in CCA/DRR.

- Limited or no reference to gender equality during implementation of existing legal frameworks and development of new ones.

- Stereotypes remains: women seen as ‘victims’ and not as crucial actors

- Roles in CCA/DRR are gendered stereotype, with women participating less in decision-making and leadership.

- Female-headed HH have less access to livelihood assets, which enable them to cope with and adapt to major shocks and stresses.
REACHING VULNERABLE GROUPS

Insufficient collected data to conduct detailed analysis on how much the finance has reached community level, the poor and vulnerable.

Preliminary analysis of the NTP-RCC action plans in two pilot provinces:
- Limited funding to the ‘software’ of adaptation or raising awareness and building adaptive capacity of the most vulnerable communities.
- Activity plans indicate that main focus on building infrastructure.

61 projects approved and funded under the SP-RCC primarily on infrastructure works, less emphasis on community-participation, awareness raising and livelihoods.

→ **Strategic shifts in the allocation of finance required to build up its resilience.**
**POVERTY REDUCTION & GENDER EQUALITY in selection criteria**

Lacking of focus on poverty reduction and gender in the screening and appraisal process & selection criteria for SP-RCC projects

- The call for climate change investment projects under SP-RCC framework (Circular 3939) did not require specific gender sensitive objectives, targets, indicators nor gender analysis nor mainstreaming activities in the proposal guidelines

- Poverty reduction and gender equality was only mentioned as a sub-criteria of “mainstreaming, multi-purpose” with a maximum score six points out of 100

- Step 1 and 2 of the Project Selection Process do not mention any gender dimensions, till the step 3, listed as sub-criteria as ‘ensuring the gender equality’ together with other sub-criteria.
RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Poverty reduction and gender equality** at the heart of all climate strategies and investments.

- More attention to the promotion and integration of community-based and led interventions

- CC strategies, programs and activities with participation of vulnerable communities, particularly of women, and accountability to these groups

- A platform for learning and sharing urgently required. Civil society organizations should be strongly engaged in this platform.

- A fair, transparent and robust accounting system for climate finance of both domestic and international sources
Lesson learnt for civil society engagement

- Need to form **strategic coalitions** among INGOs and VNGOs but also partnerships between civil society and UN, donors and others
- Civil society needs a joint position and clear joint advocacy strategy on climate finance
- Need to further build expertise but also advocacy capacity
- Engagement with Govt. in **all steps** important
- ‘Make the case for finance’ – Use lessons learned and achievements from on-the-ground work to gather evidence
- National level advocacy needs to link with regional and global advocacy efforts.
Thank you